

IT ALL COMES OUT.

Joe R. Wilson Makes a Full Confession

Concerning the Tarsney Outrage at Colorado Springs.

BOWERS IS GUILTY.

The Sheriff of El Paso Led the Mob.

Denver, Aug. 7.—The News says today; Joe R. Wilson, the El Paso county deputy sheriff, who was captured by Adjutant General Tarsney in Missouri, has made a full confession and given to Chief of Police Armstrong the names of all the men connected with the outrage committed in Colorado Springs a few weeks ago.

Wilson was brought back to Denver at noon yesterday by Officer Cross and he spent last night in the city jail. On the train going to the Springs in the morning, he weakened and told everything that he knew of the affair. In his story of the experience of the eventful night the names of Sheriff Bowers, Deputy Sheriff Bob Mullins and Captain Saxton of the Colorado Springs militia company were often mentioned. He continued the story that a murderer out of the El Paso county jail was allowed to help to put tar and feathers on Colorado's adjutant general.

Every detail of the tar and feathers affair is now in possession of the Denver officers, and however high a position the offenders may hold, they will ultimately be brought to justice. Wilson's confession clearly illustrates one point: that is that the crime was committed by the political enemies of General Tarsney, and that the criminals were not the outcasts of the Bull Hill army, but men of higher standing in the community.

According to Wilson's story the men engaged in the disgraceful enterprise were Sheriff Bowers, his deputy sheriff Bob Mullins, Captain Saxton of Troop A, Sergeant William Bancroft of Troop A, Deputy Sheriff J. R. Wilson, Deputy Quackenbush, Sherman Crumley, Walter Crumley, "Snoxy" Allen, Smith Shellenberger, and perhaps one or two others, including a woman.

The police now have three confessions, those of Wilson, Parker and a prisoner in the El Paso jail, who is being held as a witness to a murder committed in Cripple Creek. These men will all be brought before the grand jury now sitting in Colorado Springs. Their evidence has been corroborated and all of the mystery of the great case has been exploded, and it stands in its nakedness a disgrace to the state of Colorado.

Wilson fears that some day he will receive a coat of tar and feathers similar to the one he helped to put on General Tarsney. Protection was promised by Detective Bales. Then Wilson demanded that he should be taken back to Denver at once. This also was agreed to. Then he told his story.

The conspiracy was a germ born at Gillette and which continued to grow until Tarsney was found unguarded in the Alamo hotel. The deputy sheriffs at Divide heard the false report from Denver that Tarsney had uttered the remark: "I hope that every man in Bowers' army will be shipped home in a coffin."

The night the militia arrived at Gillette and camped near the deputies, Wilson, Allen and others, backed up by Bob Mullins and members of the company from the El Paso club arranged a scheme to kidnap Tarsney on the spot, but for some reason this was abandoned.

On the day that Tarsney appeared at Colorado Springs for the purpose of assisting in the defense of the Bull Hill prisoners, the conspiracy to kidnap him was formed. It was freely discussed in the county jail and the sheriff's office and when once it received official support, it progressed rapidly.

A signal was agreed upon. It was announced also most publicly that all who desired to take part in the plot should meet in a saloon on Tejon street and enter with their right hand stuck in the vest. According to Wilson's story, Sheriff Bowers, furnished to Deputy Sheriff Quackenbush, tar and feathers. Quackenbush prepared the feathers, ripping open a large pillow. Bowers, in addition, ordered the release of the Cripple Creek murderer and ordered him to follow Deputy Sheriffs Allen and Shellenberger.

Deputy Sheriff Bob Mullins hired the hacks from the two Crumleys and ordered them to drive to the Alamo hotel. He paid them in advance. Wilson headed the party which went into the Alamo hotel, and he confessed that he was the man who poked the gun in Tarsney's face as Tarsney came down to the office to answer to the telephone. Bancroft, Allen and Smith, were the other men in the hotel office. Saxton, Bob Mullins and the others waited outside.

Wilson described the drive out to the open prairie and said that the most horrible threats were made against Tarsney. He was told that he was being driven to a place of execution, where he would be tortured to death. His captors gleefully told him they would first quarter him and then chop off his head. Tarsney asked for his life, as any other man would do under the circumstances.

On arriving at the place of torture, Tarsney was dragged from the hack by Allen, Bancroft and Wilson and told to strip. When he was informed that his life would be spared, he shook hands with his persecutors and thanked them. Wilson said that he got tar on his hands that night and so did Saxton, Bancroft, Allen and the rest.

One result of Wilson's confession may be the release of Jack J. Mullins. Wilson says that Mullins started into the conspiracy, but did not appear on the scene at the appointed hour.

The News Confirmed. Chief of Police Armstrong confirms the report that Wilson has made a full confession as related in the News. Wilson is a young man, the son of a Missouri farmer, at whose house he was captured last week. He was a deputy sheriff at Colorado Springs, where he has resided for several years. He left the city a day or two after the outrage on the adjutant general.

Gen. Tarsney has identified him as the man who poked a revolver in his face at the Alamo hotel, who dashed the tar on him and who led him from the scene of the outrage after the other conspirators departed.

Bowers says it's false. COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 7.—Sheriff Bowers pronounces the confession of ex-Deputy J. R. Wilson unqualifiedly false in so far as it implicates him in the outrage against Adjutant Tarsney. Bowers says he had no knowledge of the alleged conspiracy.

THE CUT IS MADE. Teachers' Salaries Reduced From Five to Ten Percent.

The board of education voted unanimously last night to reduce the salaries of the teachers. A cut of ten per cent was ordered on all the employees of the board except teachers receiving less than \$50 a month, who are cut five per cent.

The only satisfaction the teachers can get out of the reduction is that the members expressed regret that the cut had to be made.

Mr. MacFarren said he had figured on the finances before most of them were aware of the threatened deficit, and he saw no other way out than a reduction of salaries. The reduction was made on the recommendation of the finance committee, which is composed of Jesse Shaw, William MacFarren and J. H. Squires.

Chairman Shaw said: "Your committee has failed to find any other way to make both ends meet than a reduction of salaries. I am authorized therefore to recommend that all salaries be cut 10 per cent except the teachers receiving less than \$50 a month, who shall be reduced only 5 per cent. I would be glad to move that all teachers getting more than \$100 be cut 15 per cent, but we are not at liberty to cut more than 10 per cent."

President Welch—"I hope report will be placed on file."

Mr. MacFarren—"Do I understand that you wish to carry it over to the next meeting?"

Mr. Welch—"Not if the board wishes to take it up now. I suppose we might as well dispose of it now and take our casting for it."

Mr. MacFarren—"I move then, as a member of the finance committee, that the cut recommended be made. I hate to make the cut, but I am unable to figure our way out any other way."

Mr. Bales—"I wish to amend by exempting from the cut those janitors who are paid less than \$30 a month."

Mr. MacFarren—"I would be glad to consent to that, except for the reason that we will be short as it is, counting the reduction."

After considerable more discussion Mr. Bales' amendment was defeated—4 to 6—and the original motion as amended carried without one member voting in the negative.

The finance committee made the following report: Amount available Jan. 1, 1893, \$100,264 Surplus from 1892, 6,213 Received from state, 6,417

Total, \$112,894 Drawn to June 30, 36,417 Balance, \$76,477 Due, 4,543 Available till Jan 1, \$81,020 Expense acc. unt—

Salaries 3 1/2 months, \$30,787 Fuel, 1,300 Repairs, 1,000 Stationery, 800 Insurance, 240 Taxes, 603 Incidentals, 387

Total expenses, \$34,267 Available, 31,020 Deficit, \$3,246 Saved by cut, 3,036 By this cut \$2,618.33 is saved from the cutting of salaries of \$50 or more, and \$1,182 by the 5 per cent reduction.

The Annual Meeting. Last night's session was the annual as well as regular monthly meeting of the school board. H. B. Welch was re-elected president by acclamation and Jesse Shaw was chosen vice president. Had any new members been re-elected last spring they would have been seated last night. As it was five members who had been re-elected were re-seated.

Mr. Welch said in taking the chair: "I consider this position the most honorable I have ever held, and I appreciate it more." [Applause.]

The formal levy, in same as last year's was then declared, of which two mills is on the interest and sinking fund.

High School Matters. The high school committee through Chairman Bales, submitted a report of what is needed to furnish the high school properly. It was decided that 410 single desks were needed. There will be carpet in the superintendent's, principal's and ladies' toilet rooms, lavatorium in the board room and strips of matting in the assembly room. There will be electric lights in eight rooms and both electricity and gas in the laboratory. It was voted to buy the superintendent a new desk with a roll-top and also a type-writing table. The remainder of the furniture will be that now in use in the high school and board rooms.

A big marble slab will be placed at the entrance of the building with the names of the present board upon it, so that their names may be handed down to posterity. It was decided also that the high school should be opened with formal ceremonies on the first day of school, and Mr. Welch is looking for some great orator to make a speech on that occasion.

The factors of the Smead Ventilating company has delayed the construction of the smeed system at the high school, so the board ordered a number of Smead's old employees to complete the work and their pay will be deducted from the Smead contract. Such an arrangement is said to be perfectly satisfactory to the Smead people, who appear willing to do the right thing.

It is probable that contractors will begin a suit to recover some extra pay from the board, over the old cement argument that occurred early last fall. Superintendent Toomp completed the contract to use Chlorox as cement as provided in the specifications, after the contractors had bought a lot of cement said to be of an inferior quality.

The matter of the time for opening the public schools was deferred until the next meeting.

The winter board proposes to go out to the high school some afternoon and examine the work. Mr. Welch went out there, and found a room that had no outlet except windows, and the contractor had to cut through the wall and make a door. The board will try and find some more rooms in which the contractors forgot to make doors.

Janitors Elected. The board elected janitors for next year for the various schools at these salaries. It will be seen that the high school is provided with three janitors: A. R. Imbler, Brammer, \$45; A. Campbell, Buchner, \$25; Charles Weimberg, Jay, \$45; Wm. Bytthe, Euclid, \$27.50; J. W. Tomlin, Garfield, \$25; J. Dake, Grant, \$45; Nelson Porter, Harrison, \$45; Thomas Gaines, Jackson, \$25; Levi Clark, Liberty, \$18; John Kempton, Lincoln, \$45; G. W. Abernathy, Lane, \$23; A. W. Moore, Lowman Hill, \$40; Joseph Pickens, Adams, \$25; Charles Weimberg, Monroe, \$25; Robert Roy, Parkdale, \$35; George Richardson, Polk, \$35; J. M. Griggs, Quincy, \$40; J. R. Wilkinson, Van Buren, \$8; W. M. Page, Sumner, \$30; Larkia Oden, Washington, \$23; A. F. Barker, head janitor, \$50; John H. Mills, first janitor High school, \$15; E. Laird, second janitor High school, \$40.

AN EDUCATORS' VIEW. He Thinks Topeka Has Too Many School Buildings.

One of the best known educators in the state said to a JOURNAL reporter today: "It is a matter of some comment over the state that the public schools of Topeka are not up to the high standard they were three or four years ago. The Topeka schools used to be models of efficiency and discipline, and while they are yet ranked among the best in the west, I will tell you what I think is responsible for their degenerating, and I have arrived at my conclusion after a pretty thorough investigation."

"Topeka has too many schools. We have about twenty distributed all over town and six or eight would be plenty. I have reference to big, many-roomed schools. Two in North Topeka and half a dozen on this side would be all that are needed. The only objection to this is that in some parts of the city the children would have to walk so far. But I believe the walking done there goes for nothing, and they ought to do more of it. The benefit of such a school system is very evident. Instead of paying twenty principals, there would only be half a dozen, and one teacher could do the work of several, and the janitor's expenses would be reduced to the minimum. Fuel and light would be lessened, and out of all the reduced expenses there would be more money to pay better teachers. I believe this to be the secret of the whole public school question."

Arbitration Not Necessary! The question settled about curing that cough or cold with "Snow's Pine Expecto-rant." Absolute guarantee with each bottle. Price 25 and 50c. For sale by all druggists.

The lady who has been in Dentist Sloan's office at 11 a. m. with a red headed boy about 12 years old, is requested to come there on important business at once.

Sale prices this week.—Furman's. TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY. WANTED—Good cook, man or woman, \$30 month. Also two good girls for general house work and one good dining room girl. Topeka Exchange, 305 Kansas avenue.

ANXIOUS TO GO.

Closing Days of the Long Tariff Fight.

The Necessities of the National Treasury.

A POTENT FACTOR

To Impress the Need of a Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—(Special.)—One would need the pen of a Macaulay and the pencil of a Nast to give any kind of an idea of the movements in the house of representatives during the trying days in which the tariff bill has been so perilously near its final defeat. In the morning the current would seem to run one way, and later in the day, when the members of the senate conferees would yield before night. In the evening there would be gloom and muttered curses, but, just the same, a firm determination to hold out.

When Mr. Springer started his paper for a rush to sign it. Next morning it was known that the speaker and committee on rules condemned it severely, and several western members quite fell over each other in their haste to withdraw their names. "It would be such a manifest impropriety not to sign this bill," that I wonder any one failed to see it that way."

A Potent Factor. The necessities of the treasury were then brought in as a potent factor to impress the claimants that they ought to yield at once. On the 1st of July, 1890, the gold in the treasury was \$124,022,974, a year later it was \$30,000,000 less, and the next year still less, and so on to July 1, 1894, when it was but \$66,519,533. It was then the scare began, but on the 1st of July this year the amount had sunk to a little less than \$65,000,000, and it is now but a little above \$50,000,000. Nevertheless the senators refuse to accept this view of the matter. "The bill," was a common saying among western Democrats, meaning that they could make a better fight in their districts on the issue of president versus senate than on the senate bill enacted into law. And if the reports are correct, for protests and representations have poured in by thousands, all denouncing the senate bill and calling on the members to stand firm. Even from portions of Senator Gorman's state most savage denunciations of him have been sent to members.

"There's nothing in all this," said John De Witt Warner. "It is the rule in all attempts to get rid of an old abuse, for have I not read that 'when the devil goeth out of a man then it taketh him?' Now, here's the Sugar trust pretending to stand in with the planters and claiming that the differential is for the good of the planters, and just look at this advertisement," exhibiting a paper, "which it publishes every week. Here's a horrible picture of the Accrus sneaker, which, they say, is in all kinds of ways except their kind of refined, and they warn the people against the planters' sugar. I tell you if that Sugar trust, instead of getting a differential, had to pay the government one-eighth—yes, or one-quarter—of a cent a pound on all it refines it could still make money and control the business in this country. And with this he laughed even more exuberantly than usual. Ordinarily when Mr. Warner talks to a reporter he only laughs at the end of each long sentence, but when he is fighting and he laughs all the time. Through all these days of distraction he has been thundering against the Sugar trust like Cicero against the oppressor of Africa.

To Do Great Things. The Republicans, of course, enjoyed the racket, but many of them grow anxious to get away. "We wanted to be at home by the 1st of August," said Mr. Doolittle, "for on that day our great interstate fair at Tacoma was opened, and from all accounts it is a far greater success than any one had anticipated. The buildings are very fine and substantial, as the fair is to last till late in the fall, and all the first San Francisco are already there. The mountain states generally join in it, especially Oregon, Idaho and Montana, and so does British Columbia. So it is not only an interstate but an intercontinental fair, and even from Alaska and the islands of the Pacific there are important exhibits. We are bound to do great things, you see, and with this he laughed even more exuberantly than usual. Ordinarily when Mr. Warner talks to a reporter he only laughs at the end of each long sentence, but when he is fighting and he laughs all the time. Through all these days of distraction he has been thundering against the Sugar trust like Cicero against the oppressor of Africa.

The Indiana men also got nervous, as their state convention comes on the 15th, and their constituents are literally flooding them with protests. "I don't believe the people will turn out to hear speeches this fall," said one. "There is too much discontent. They are tired and disgusted. The only thing that is to get them at their homes, and we must go to them frankly and say: 'You sent us to Washington to do a certain thing, and we have not done it. We have tried and have done about half of it. Now let's have another battle and try for the other half.'" One of the curious features of the racket has been that the factors from east and west who were so much at odds on silver and other things are united on this. The New York and Brooklyn members are quite as stalwart as those from Missouri and Arkansas. Early in the dispute Mr. Gorman said to your correspondent: "You may as well run in the gallery have been predicting the surrender of the house. Now, I would not take that position if I were you, for this house is getting his nerve up. Of course we have some weak members—there are always some—fellows anxious to go home, but the trend of sentiment is not that way. Let us get into a caucus with an opportunity for free thinking, and the stalwarts will drive the timid men quickly. This house is not in a mood to surrender."

The Other Fellow. "And what about the senate?" "Do you remember that cartoon of Nast's in the days of the Wood ring revelations—that one where all the members of the ring were standing in a circle, each pointing to the one behind him and saying, 'He did it?' Well, if you'll notice, you will see that it is just that way in the senate till you get to Gorman. Every man of them says that he favors a free bill, but can't get the other fellow to consent—all of them except Gorman. He doesn't point at any other fellow." Among the many rumors circulated was one that

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE LABOR VOTE IN OHIO. An Attempt by John McBride to Deliver It to the Populists.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 7.—An effort is on foot to organize labor unions in Ohio into a political party. Whether or not it is to be an independent movement cannot be said, but there are circumstances that suggest a fusion with the Populists.

John McBride, who conducted the coal miners' strike in the early summer, is at the head of the movement and has called a state convention to be held at Columbus, August 15, to be composed of representatives of the United Mine Workers, the American Railway union, the Knights of Labor and the Association of Street Railway employees, to nominate a state ticket. It is significant, however, that the day selected for holding this convention is the day preceding the Populist state convention.

The leaders of the movement claim they will poll 240,000 votes in the state this fall and will elect two congressmen in Cincinnati and two in Cleveland.

There is one significant thing in the call which shows the trend of thought in the minds of the leaders of organized labor. The call says: "A legitimate method of industrial warfare, but as the law is now applied it practically restrains workmen from striking to redress grievances or to ameliorate conditions, and punishes by fine and imprisonment those who direct them."

The call professes to have no faith in securing recognition of the workingmen in Ohio to either the Republican or Democratic party, but an omission to include the Populists gives color to the belief that the leaders have some faith in that organization and will make an effort to deliver the votes of the workingmen in Ohio to it. McBride speaks so hopefully of the adoption by the Populists of pledges to organized labor that it is a suggestion that the pledges have already been made and require only formal ratification by the Populist convention.

Have You Seen Some of the \$16.50 suits made to your measure at Arthen & McManis', 610 Kansas avenue. The sale is still on.

ONLY FIFTEEN MINUTES Did It Take to Dispose of the Delinquents in Police Court.

It required less than fifteen minutes of the police court's valuable time this morning to clean up the docket.

Wm. Robertson, who was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Jones on the charge of having disposed of a quantity of foaming cheer without due process of law and taken from his gilded palace of sin on south Quinoy street, succeeded in furnishing sufficient bond and was let out to play his next Saturday morning, the 11th, when his case will be tried.

Herbert Atkinson, a colored youth, was there to answer to the charge of assault and battery placed opposite his name, but the prosecution was slow with its witnesses and the case was allowed to rest till tomorrow morning.

Jimmie Richardson, who had been guilty of indiscretion in the matter of "jamming the daylight" out of Little Arthur Brown at his mother's suggestion, for having gun away from home, was called to state his side of the story, but he had been allowed to go on his own recognizance and had forgotten to come back. The court announced that it would get him when he did come and the case was indefinitely continued.

The crowd of eager spectators then filed out of the room without having heard even one case.

Some had wicked boys without a grain of principle about them stealthily entered Mr. John Owen's "wattahmillion" patch yesterday and extracted some of his best melons. Now you know nothing will touch the heart of a colored man like the loss of a watermelon and naturally he desires to get a wound by having the unholly spirits cast into jail, so he had a warrant sworn out for their arrest today.

Commissioner Todd's Report. Labor Commissioner Todd's report will be out in a few days. It will contain about 1,200 pages. Six hundred and thirty-five pages will be devoted to farm statistics, including also the number and compensations of the laborers in each town in the several counties. This special investigation of farming industries in Ohio by the department of the interior, and 2,000 extra copies of it will be issued separately from the complete report and in advance of it. There will be forty pages of comment on the decisions of federal judges, as they affect railroad and mining labor.

Bargains in Footwear.—Furman's. Webb & Harris, druggists, Bennett's Place.

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The only way to know whether goods are advertised is to try a sample order. Because you've always paid more than you find quoted here is no reason that you should assume these goods are not up to the your standard of merit. We guarantee both quality and weight, and refund money at any time that goods fail to please.

- 80 lbs. Brown Sugar, \$1 00
2 lbs. New California Evaporated Apricots, 25
Ginger Snaps, per lb., 5
Best Soda Crackers, per lb., 5
Soda Crackers, per lb. by box, 4
2 lbs. Full Cream Cheese, 25
5 lbs. Carolina Rice, 25
4 lbs. White Lard, 25
Dry Salt Bacon, per lb., 8
California Hams, per lb., 9
4 cans Condensed Milk, 25
3 lb. cans California Grapes, 10
7 pkgs. Babbitts 1778 powder, 25
7 lbs. Gloss Starch, 25
7 lbs. Navy Beans, 25
6 lbs. Lima Beans, 25
Large pail Mackerel, 50
2 good Brooms, 25
6 lbs. California Raisins, 25
2 gallon pail Sugar Syrup, 45
1 box Cocacant Oil Soap, 12 cakes, 20
5 pkgs. Cleaned Currants, 25
8 cans Salmon, 25
6 cans Oil Sardines, 25
1 can best Sliced Pineapple, 10
2 lbs. Table Salt, 5
1 lb. good Mixed Tea, 25
Corn Beef, per can, 10
5 lb. can Lard, 35
10 lb. can Lard, 65
Arbuckle's Coffee, per pkg., 22
8 lbs. Japan Tea siftings, 25
7 bars White Russian Soap, 25
Corn Starch, per pkg., 5

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CAPITAL GROCERY, 109 E. Sixth Street. Do you know of any good reason why you should not buy all of your Groceries from us? 28 lbs good Sugar, \$1 00
20 lbs Granulated Sugar, 1 00
16 lbs Cut Leaf or Powdered Sugar 1 00
30 nice Cucumber Pickles, 5c
Toilet Soap, per cake, 14c
Laundry Soap, 3c
1 lb pkgs Washing Powder, 3c
Best Fly Paper, per sheet, 2c
10c box Bird Seed, 5c
3 15c cans Lye, 25c
Lewis Lye, 9c
3 good Brooms, 25c
Best Water Bucket, 25c
7 bars Kirk's Soap, 25c
3 bricks 6 lbs. Coddish, 25c
5 lbs Soda Crackers, 25c
4 lbs Ginger Snaps, 25c
3 lbs Cream Crackers, 25c
1 box Dried Herring, 20c
Eggs Beater with Baking Powder, Churn with Baking Powder, Caster with Baking Powder, Water Pitcher with Baking Powder, 20 lbs Granulated Sugar, 1 00
Box Hand Made Cigars, 1 00
1 lb Smoking Tobacco, 10c
Golden Rio Coffee, 20c
Mexican Java, 20c
7 lbs Broken Coffee, 1 00
All grades of Beans, 25c
Shawnee County Flour, 60c
Sack Corn Meal, 25c
1 lb Best Starch, 14c
1 bottle Blueing, 25c
Tar Soap, 4c
Large Wash Tub, 45c
Kit Whitefish, 60c
3 cans Table Pineapple, 25c
Horseshoe Tobacco, 35c
5 cans best California Peas, 60c
5 cans best California Plums, 60c
5 gal keg finest Syrup, 2 00
20c Scrub Brush, 5c
6 pkgs Corn Starch, 25c
10 pkgs Sapallo, 25c
Copper Bottom Wash Boiler, 1 20
Fiber Pail, 25c
Improved Coffee Mills, 35c
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